MEDALS FOR THE GERMAN SHARPSHOOT-ERS AT THE SCHUETZENFEST.

FINE SCORES MADE BY THE CONTESTANTS-A SMALLER CROWD AT GLENDALE PARK.

Glendale Park, Long Island, was a dull place yesterday, taking into consideration the fact that preparations had been made to receive 25,000 peoat the first National Schuetzenfest there. The attendance was not much more than 3,500, and the officers of the Schuetzen Bund were, consequently, somewhat cast down in spirit. The shooting con were continued in the Schuetzen Hall, but it was dismal enough in other parts of the park. In the individual bowling contest for the Schuetzen Bund medals J. Halston is in the lead, closely followed by J. Lutzen, J. Thum, J. Thuman, D. Frereks and H. Diercks. The bowlers will have a hot battle at the alleys to-day.

No arrests or ambulance cases of importance were reported yesterday. It was said at the park



MICHAEL DORRLER. that George Raumann, the man accidentally sho park on Tuesday, had died. By inquiries made last night by a Tribune reporter at Baumann's home, No. 113 Forsythe-st., it was learned that the wounded man was alive, and not likely to die. It is intended to extract the bullet from his breast to-

score of Wednesday at the "Columbia" honor tar-get-67-was surpassed by Louis Flach, of the Zettler Rifle Club, of this city, who made 70 at the target, the fractions being 23-24-23. At 12:45 o'clock F. P. Schuster, of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, made a score of 71 on the same target, with the fractions 22-25-24. A. H. Pape, of San Francisco, distinguished himself by making the first three red flags on the "Germania" stick target. "Gus" Zimmerman is expected to do fine work to-

The details of the shooting follow, with the in-dividual scores at the various targets as they were MAN TARGET.

C. Neumeyer	II. Lander
W. W. Tucker	W. A. Pryor78
John Facklamm 88	Val. Horn
Gus, Zimmerman	A. Kornsberg
M. Gindele	J. Menzel
H. D. Muller	J. Bodenstab
C. Langsdorf	G. C. Cram
J. W. Rothwell	J. Kelb70
8. J. Lyons	A. Merriman
L. Buss	
AMERICAN	STANDARD.
	possible 50.)
M Gindele 47	N. Hedeli
G Zimmerman 46	C. Langsdorf39
	Henry Sohmer39
W Haves	C I Dulley 38

M. Gindele47	N. Bedell
G. Zimmerman	C. Langsdorf
Alex Stein	Henry Sohmer
W. Hayes44	C. J. Dalley
D. R. Faktor44	F. Bendel
L. Buss44	A. A. Stillman
G. W. Joiner	J. J. Ketty
P. F. Schuster 42	W. Musse
A. H. Pape42	P. F. Schuster
G. Worn	H. J. Lighton
J. Martin42	V. Rapp jr
A. H. Merriman 41	
John Rodenstab	A. Kornsberg
W. R. Pryor	E. Schultz
H D. Muller39	
C. Neumeyer39	J. H. Hughes
C. Mentheyer	
	A TACTOR STATES

RING	TARGET.
(Best out of	a possible 75.)
L. Reudel71	J. W. Joiner F. B. Schuster H. Lohman A. H. Merriman A. Braum F. W. Brandt C. J. Dailey John Packlamm P. Feigel C. F. Schneider W. W. Tucker John Motzer F. Linkiester E. Fischer Otto Hinz
W. Morris66	

W. Morris66	
"COLUMBI	A" TARGET.
F. P. Schuster. 71 Louis Flach. 70 H. D. Muller 68 A. Braun 66 A. Braun 66 A. Herman Hock 65 A. H. Pape 65 Adolph Strecker 64 F. C. Watts 63 George Helm 63 L. Buss 62 Charles Hubch 61 H. Mahlenbrock 60 E. Fischer 69 V. Rapp 60 Otto Hinz 59 J. Schmidt 58 J. J. Thoelke 58 G. Bernins 24 H. Lohman 56	A Stoll J Bodenstab M Massen H Weber W Multer B Heeht J Meyer D B Faktor O K Schulenberg O A W Steuber O A A Stillman O A A Stillman O C A Raige J G Dillon O B Megran O D Megran O D Megran O C O Rose O D Megran O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C
J. Jordan	A. Stein
	ia" stich target have beer

Scores on the "German		
Name. Points A H Pape 3 Charles Hutch 3 L Ischmidt 2 A Strecker 2 Louis Flach 1 H Block 5 George Helm 1 E Pischer 1 F Stutz 1	F. W. Brandt. Augus: Kahle. D. B. Faktor. R. Schul-nberg J. G. Deilin. G. Noon. J. H. Hughes. J. Menzel. H. C. Koegel. F. Lindklosser.	
The distances measure are:	d from centre	of bullseye
Name. Degrees.	Name.	Degrees.

J. Rebhau	.72%
Zimmer.	of the day was won by F awarded to the following
G. S. Petry, H. Block, H. Block, J. Beuschier, A. I Christen, W. Dalton, Julius Link, J. Guenther, H. Koch, A. Hildebrandt, A. Gehren, A. Rodler, A. Lischke, H. Stutz, G. Rueker, W. Fagan, C. A. Neumeyer, C. Pletz, Fred. C. Ross, A. Ringler, J. Schmidt, Michael Dowler, J. E. Kelly, Henry Meyer, G. Reisser, A. Schumacher, A. Schumacher, A. Schumidt,	G. Bauer, Jacque Buchfield, Peter Bernhardt, M. Tropp, W. Liebrim, J. Meyer, A. W. Lembke, H. Mensing, H. Nolte, A. Peters, G. Trassler, John Knuste, W. Muller, Fred Meyer, W. Morris, L. Zeller, E. Priepenring, H. C. Koegel, A. H. Pape, John H. Heuhamm, J. G. Thoelke, G. Ruckle, Franz Meyer, J. C. Hughes, G. A. Strong, Charles Fuchs,
H. E. Tuck.	W. Kurtzer.

A. Sudenberg, A. Wehling, John Votz, W. Hennessy, H. Heckmann, Otto Hinz, Jacob Duss. H. D. Muller, F. Simon, G. G. Schlicht, H. M. Pope, G. W. Joiner, C. W. Horney,

Ernest Fischer, Otto Mertens, C. Horney, D. J. Peters, W. Roeber.

L. Vogel,
C. Molten,
A. H. Merriman,
L. Maurer,
W. Stoll,
Val Horn,
D. J. Peters,
K. F. Schneider,
C. Pliz.

F. Schneide Plitz, Kolle, Meyer, A. Strong, Rapp, G. Thoelke, Eugert, Meerse.

Nicaragua; Miss G. Collins, Yonkers; L. S. Vance, Akron Ohio; Mrs. R. McCain, Mrs. S. McCain, Mrs. E. L. Peter sen, Miss L. M. Ferguson, Allegheny City; James Tyler Scranton; Thomas Slater, Easton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs J. R. Stevenson, Trenton.

and Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Trenton. STURTEVANT-Bruce E. Leomis, Wilkesbarre

THE WINNERS AT PROVIDENCE

Providence, July 4 .- It rained hard this afternoon, Providence, July 4.—It rained hard this afternoon, and the track was in wretched condition, but nearly 3,000 persons saw the races. Ferrier, owned by the Del Monte stables, captured the mile event, making the sixteenth consecutive race won by the son of Falsetto. Summaries:

First race (five furlongs)—Honolulu, 108 (McClain), won; Imposition, 110 (Bennett), second: Larissa, 108 (Healey), third. Time—1.043. Captain Trumbull, Lady Greenway. Santuzza, Mildred D., Sir Edward and Syringia also ran.

Santuzza, Midred D., Sir Edward and Syringia also ran.
Second race (one mile)—Ferrier, 125 (Lamley), won;
Logan, 115 (Snedeker), second; Langdon, 97 (Sheedy),
third. Time—1:45% Cassatte also ran.
Third race (five furlongs)—Fanway, 99 (H. Brown), won;
Polydora, 99 (Sheedy), second; Ettarre, 23 (Finneran),
third. Time—1:04%, Hernardine, Beacon, Milton T., Fifield, Tarentum, Chiquita and Eusybee also ran.
Fourth race (one and one-sitteenth miles), Clauses, 82

Pourth race (one and one-sixteenth miles)—Claurece, \$2 (Maher), won; Caraccus, 113 (McClain), second; Mendicant, 97 (Heider), third. Time—1.243, Buckey also ran. Fifth race (six furiongs)—Monmouth, 139 (Veach), won, Cherrystone, 129 (Shields), second; Jilt, 147 (Frayling), third. Time—1.203, Lansing, Helias and Colonel South

SPANISH AMERICAN TOPICS.

—is changed, and the registers are well crowded with names of people from all sections of the globe. Yet the population of the corridors and the diningrooms shows no perceptible augmentation. In other and more explicit words, the hotels have been stuffing the registers. This morning the register of a bis hotel bore, in a large, flowing hand, the name "Gustave Gratz, Grand Prix, Paris." Quite a number of horsemen dropped in during the day, saw the name on the register, and asked to be shown to Mr. Gratz's room. The clerk stood them off with the uniform reply that Mr. Gratz was out, and would be back shortly. Toward evening, however, a man came in who remarked that Gratz must have made wonderfully quick time over from Paris, as he was mentioned as figuring in a race there five days ago. Then the magnates of the hotel weakened and confessed that it was their custom to throw in a few names every day, just to make the register look fat and healthy, and that they did not know whether Mr. Gratz was in Chicago, Paris or Patandria. TO UNITE THE REPUBLICS OF THE PACIFIC-MA-SONIC LODGES OF THE SOUTH-THE VEN-EZUELA AFFAIR - THE LAST REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The text of the treaty recently concluded between the governments of Chill and Bolivia had not been published at the end of May, when the latest papers from the South Pacific received here had been sent from that coast. The uncertainty about the conditions agreed upon by the two governments was causing all sorts of rumors, and furnished to the Opposition in Bolivia a weapon to attack President Bantista, while it incited the fears and jealousy of some papers in the Argentine Republic. In Chili, on the contrary, the most important organs of public opinion, like "El Mercurio," of Valparaiso, expressed absolute confidence and satisfaction in the arrangements which the Government of Santiago was to have made that of Sucre. Moreover, they demanded that Chill place itself at the head of an "international movement destined to unite all the republics of the Pacific" within the bounds of a kind of South American Zollverein, which would create a kind of international solidity, since the unification of interests would be the best guarantee of peace in the

A Cuban revolutionary committee was formed at Santiago, Chill, with the object of raising funds to support the actual insurrection in the Spanish colony. It was said that \$80,000 had already been collected at the end of May from different places in

At Buenos Ayres there was held recently, with appropriate ceremonies and amid great enthusi-asm, a general congress of the Masonic lodges in the country. More than one hundred delegates took part in the discussions, the main purpose of which was to effect some reforms in the condition of the Argentine Free Masonry.

The Venezuelan Congress has authorized the Government to bring into the National Pantheon the body of Abigail Lozano, the celebrated poet, and to spend the necessary amount of money toward that translation. The famous National writer was interred in Trinity Church Cemetery of

While the French, Belgian and German Ministers in Venezuela are still absent from that country, in consequence of the recent diplomatic trouble, the Spanish Minister, Senor Maria de Ory, arrived at Caracas at about the same time as the Minister from Italy. Their combined efforts will probably succeed in bringing about the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and European countries and the return of the Minis-ters, against whom President Crespo had some grudge, on account of the awkward publication of a private memoir in the official Green Book of Italy.

A decree of general amnesty was published recently by General Esgusquiza, President of Paraguay. All political exiles, or those who had let voluntarily the republic in consequence of the past connections with the formerly overthrown Government, are invited to return to their country where full freedom is guaranteed to them. of whom I have since learned was a shareholder in the Nicaragua Canal, and they tell me that a harbor can never be built at Greytown. The water there is shallow, and constant drediging and the building of a breakwater would have to be resorted to in order to keep the channel open. That would, it seems to me, kill the thing. I am not an expert, and I am interested only as an American citizen. We want a canal down there. In fact, we should have one at any price, and I will await the report of the present commission with a great deal of interest.

Mr. McKinney talked about trade relations between the United States and Colombia and sait that the British and German merchants were making inroads on the United States traders. He says that the people in Colombia have many unique ideas about trade. These don't agree with what American merchants send down there and the American merchants won't concede anything, while the English and German merchants do, and thus secure the trade. For instance, the usual credit time there is six months, and the New-York merchant wants his pay in thirty or sixty days. Again, they buy frequently, but in small pleces. American merchants won't send in the orders desired, and again trade is lost. He says the friendship between Colombia and the United States is of the warmest kind, and he expects to see trade relations made closer in the near future.

The candidacy of General Perfitto Diaz for another Presidential term is already started and strongly supported by many papers in Mexico. Among these organs one of the most enthusiastic is the "Revista Potosina," published at San Luis Potosi. Its influ-ence is greatly felt in that province of the republic.

The revolution in Peru is ended, according to the The revolution in Peru is ended, according to the latest dispatches, and a new Government is to be elected and re-establish tranquility in that Republic, which has been the victim of so many revolutional conthreaks. It is quite time that a strong Government should be installed, for military pronunciamments are ever to be feared. The latest attempt in one of those outbreaks, so common in Spanish America, occurred on May 29 last. The Escort Squafron at the Government Palace, which was no longer necessary for public service, was about to be dissolved. But the troopers resisted at first, pretending that they had not as yet been paid off. According to Peruvian customs in times of civil war, some of the mutineers loaded their rifles and went up onto the roof of the palace, with the intention of resisting the Callao Battalion, which was on guard and had orders to disarm them. The Minister of War and the Inspector-General of the Army courageously went up also to the roof, and succeeded in calming the mutineers, who surrendered their arms, and were subsequently paid of

FOR THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

A FINE DISPLAY TO BE ARRANGED BY THE WAR

The exhibit arranged by the War Department for the Atlanta Exposition promises to be one of the most interesting of any, and will be as attractive as that at the World's Fair in 1893, with some new will be twenty-three groups, in the Ordnance Dement will be arranged by itself. Among the features of the latter group will be models of the Davis Island Dam and the Mississippi River at Pine Bend, mortar battery, a barbette battery and dial tele-

ton, Wis.; bridges, a triple group of torpedoes, a mortar battery, a barbette battery and dial telegraph, the works at Key West, etc. The ordinance exhibit will include a caisson, a battery wagon and forge, a field carriage, a slege carriage, a field mortar, gunracks, etc.

In the Quartermaster's Department a group of lay figures, mounted, will represent Lieutenant-General Schoffield and his staff in full dress. Next to this group will be an exhibit of officer's equipments and trimmings for uniform of enlisted men. Next is to be a group of lay figures, foot-soldiers of 1802, and flanking this a group of figures of oot-soldiers of 1803. Then comes a cavairy soldier in fatigue dress, with horse; a group of figures of soldiers of 1813, a cavairy scout and mounted Indian soldiers, a group of figures, soldiers of 1814 (Mexican War), and solders of 1833. An exhibit of flags of the Army carried during the Civil War, about five hundred in number, designating the headquarters of the different armies, army corps, divisions and brigades, together with regimental and battalion colors, garrison, just, storm and hospital flags, and ambulance guidons will be placed near the groups of figures. Then there will be a valuable and interesting exhibit of historic flags, including those known as "Come If You Dare," "Liberty," White Plains," "Bunker Hill," "Garrison," "Pine Tree," the flag used on the tent of General Washington in 1781, and the National flag with fifteen stars and stripes. The historic army wagen used during the Civil War, models of tents, and the Custer guidon shoes and articles picked up on battle-fields belonging to dead soldiers, will also be exhibited. The Puritan soldier will also be represented near the group of figures of the Soldiers of 1893, and near the group of figures of the Soldiers of 1893, and near the exhibit of the uniforms of the Continental Army. Then there will be General Thomas's office wagon, an army wagon, with the six lay mules complete in harness, etc., and ambulance and escort wagons.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

A GENERAL FALL IN PRESSURE.

Washington, July 4.—There has been a general fall in pressure in districts east of the Rocky Mountains, espeally in New-England and the Middle States. A slight depression has appeared on the south New-England coast accompanied by rain on the coast from Boston to Hat accompanies by rain on the control and lower Mis-steadypt Valley, the East Gulf States and Florida. The temperature has risen on the Rocky Mountain slopes and failen on the Middle Atlantic coast. Increasing cloudiness, with unsettled weather, is indicated for all districts east of the Mississippi. Higher temperature will prevail in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and lower temperature in the Northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY For Maine, fair, except rain near the coast; warmer outhern portion, northerly, shifting to westerly, winds, For New-Hampshire, showers; warmer in southern por-

ion; westerly winds.

For Vermont, generally fair; westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, receded by rain in the early morning, westerly winds. For Eastern New York, fair, preceded by rain in south-rn portion; warmer; westerly winds. For New Jersey, rain in the early morning, followed by air and warmer; westerly winds. For Eastern Fennsylvania, fair, preceded by showers; warmer in southeast portion; westerly winds. For Delaware and Maryland, showers; warmer; south-rity winds.

For the District of Columbia, threatening weather and ccasional showers; warmer; southerly winds.

For Virginia, showers in central and castern portion; air in western portion; warrer in eastern portion; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western Kew-York, fair; warmer; variable winds.

For Ohlo, generally fair; variable winds, becoming outherly.

HOURS: Morning. Nigat. 1 22 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 89 10 11 30.5

was rainy and chilly. The temperature ranged between 61 and 72 degrees, the average (65%) being 7% degrees lower than on Wednesday and 14% lower than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day is likely to be rainy in the early morning, followed by fair and warmer.

COL. HOPKINS'S ARGUMENT

A LAWYER'S CRITICISM OF HIS DISCUS-SION OF THE RESURRECTION.

OLD POINTS BROUGHT OUT AS NEW, AND THE LATEST RESULTS OF CHRISTIAN SCHOLARSHIP IGNORED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The logic of the position which Colonel Hopkins has taken, if correct, is that Christianity is founded on a huge imposture. The credibility of the Gospel narratives is again to be discussed, and as the discussion has heretofore commanded the ablest intellect and a profound acquaintance with the New Testament in the vernacular and original Greek, and a knowledge of patristic literature which it is claimed corroborates the New Testament version, it is a proper inquiry whether Cole nel Hopkins, in reopening questions acquiesced in as settled by nearly all Christian peoples of whatever persuasion, is fully equipped for the enterprise So far as he has proceeded I think an intelligent member of the profession to which he and I belong, with but a moderate knowledge of the matwill have to admit that Colonel Hopkins's scholarship is slender and his case as presented a weak one. He appears to have but slight famil-larity with the literature even of his own side of the controversy.

Colonel Hopkins knows that there are occasionally disputes in the court which require a "struck jury one substantially of experts; and it would seem eminently proper that in a case of such interest as the one he brings before the public those most capable of deciding upon its merits should not be excluded, but invited to give it their consideration. Colonel Hopkins is professedly tenacious that only the testimony of eye-witnesses to the great events of Christ's life should be admitted, but to make out his case he tries to exclude those who, thus qualifled, have testifled as to the credibility of such

THE CREDIBILITY OF ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL. St. John, who was the nearest to Christ of all the disciples, and familiar with all His sayings and doings, His discourses and His miracles, His death, burial and resurrection, is not to be believed be-cause some one, in a recent English review, has attacked the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel. Mr. lity of that Gospel has been under discussion for nearly a hundred years, and its authenticity finally settled by the commentary of Westcott, the present Bishop of Durham, and the exhaustive monograph of Ezra Abbott, the Unitarian elergyman of Boston. Since then no scholar of any pretension has attempted to refute their arguments and con-clusions. The Book of Acts, in which St. Peter vouches for himself and all the other disciples as Mr Hopkins considers unworthy of notice, because as he says, it was written or compiled by several persons. Now, the consensus of opinion among Christian and other scholars, including Renan, is that Acts is an authentic record and was written by Luke, the companion of Paul, whose travels and preaching are a large portion of its record. Its authenticity has been tested in every possible way, and is no longer in doubt.

When Colonel Hopkins is confronted with Green leaf's great work on the credibility of the Gospels under the application of the rigid rules of legal evidence, he summarily disposes of it by saying that serts, the credibility of the Gospel is more quesusions. Now, as a matter of fact, the discussions before all doubts as to the truthfulness of the New Testament and of the identity of the authors of its several books, and Greenleaf would find that his

Having attempted in this weak fashion to remove the eye-witnesses. Colonel Hopkins next attempts to impeach the corroborating historical narrative of St. Paul by saying that he was not an eye-witness of the prominent events recorded in his "Life of Washington," but, like Paul, he associated with the actors in the events and gathered from them the facts which make up his blosraphy, and who has doubted the correctness of his statements? Paul was for years the associate of the disciples who were with Christ during the whole of His active life, and he knew, as he tells us, hundreds of other persons who witnessed his reappearance after death, and St. Paul, being a lawyer and a person of commanding intellect, undoubtedly made himself familiar with all the evidence before undertaking to preach and convert the world to a religion whose.

Taking at assigned to us. I have real the replies to Mr. Hopkins's letter, and I find in the revery letter a confidence running all the way through, built upon the strong conviction that the strong conviction that the end will not be a failure. I was especially pleased with the letter of Hopkins Archibald, of Scranton, Penn. It was a clear and logical statement of the fact and truth of the resurrection of Christ, and in no way "painful"; painful"; painful painfu Having attempted in this weak fashion to remove preach and convert the world to a religion whose

The Gospels are biographies of a Person whose constant performance of miracles and discourses it recounts, and if these are eliminated but a skele. To the Editor of The Tribune. as He represents himself to be, or He was an impostor. There can be no moral Christ as distin-guished from the divine. He not only performed claimed that He did so and that they were evidences of his mission. The miracles have not only to be exof his mission. The intractes have like in the never wrought such miracles as He bade the disciples of John tell their master of, not only is His religion deprived of its credential, but it is founded on an imposture. It is in vain to talk about Christ's per-sonal goodness and excellent doctrine and deny His miracles. The record of them is as trustworthy as

that of the Sermon on the Mount.

Christ also foretold to His disciples on severa occasions that He would be killed at Jerusalem and the third day be raised up again from the dead. The apostle John says if any man says he has not sinned, he makes Christ to be a liar. If we say that He did not do what He claimed and what He foretold, we place Him in the same predicament, Colonel Hopkins is so impressed with this alternative tha he resorts to his alter ego, Greg, to help him, and quotes from the latter the assertion that the prenot really uttered by Him! Where Mr. Greg finds any authority for this assumption except in his vivid imagination is not disclosed, but to exonerate Jeaus it makes the authors of the Gospel all forgers, which should also excite the sympathy of Colonel Honkins

the difference in the details of the testimony affecting the resurrection. When these differences are marshalled, as has been done by Dr. Purness, they are found not to be very serious, not more so than appear in the accounts given by several witnesss murder. The variations in the details of such nar-ratives are confirmation of the veracity of the witnesses rather than engendering suspicion of their integrity.

EARLY TESTS OF GOSPEL TRUTH. In considering the credibility of the Gospel narra-

tives we must take into account that before they were written the substance of them, and espe-cially the accounts of the miracles and of the death and resurrection of Christ, were preached to cially the accounts of the miracles and of the death and resurrection of Christ, were preached to all the disciples and others who had been witnesses of them, by the Apostles, so that if there had been any doubt about the truth of their statements they would have been contradicted on the spot, the people would not have believed and "the priests and the Sadducees would not have been troubled because the Apostles taught the people and proclaimed in Jesus the resurrection from the dead." I am rather surprised that Colonel Hopkins should give any credit whatever to "three or four accounts of unknown authorship"; but he seems to believe that Jesus Christ, of whom the only account is contained in the New Testament, did exist, but beyond that he is increduious. Is it more difficult to believe that Jesus was as portrayed in the Gospels than that he was the creation of the imagination of the comparatively illiterate men who wrote His biographies? If it is, these four Hebrews surpass in creative genius all men that have ever lived. The Gospels are credible in their entirety, and not in portions. There is no law of literary criticism which allows us to expect from them what we do not believe unless it is proved to be an interpolation by competent evidence, nor inject into them what we think should be there. Colonel Hopkins has entered upon the discussion of the most important question that has ever agitated the world under the delusion that he is a discoverer in a new field of Biblical criticism, and from that point of view his courage may be extolled. But if he had been aware that the field had been ploughed over and over again, and that the beaten paths of his beaten prefecessors were plainly visible, he might have hesitated before entering upon what must seem to those who are familiar with the subject a quixotic undertaking. ARGUMENTS AT SECOND-HAND.

Colonel Hopkins is not an original student in this department, nor much conversant with it at second-hand. His superficial knowledge is shown by his treatment of the authenticity of the fourth by his treatment of the authenticity of the fourth Gospel and the book of Acts, and his contemptu-ous flings at all the Gospel narrativés. A refer-ence to any treatise such as Schaff's "History of the Christian Church" will show that every one of his array of objections has been neretofore pre-sented and refuted. It is to be hoped that one result of the reopening of the discussion will be that not only Colonel Hop-kins, but those who may be disposed to rely upon his assumptions will study the arguments of those learned men who have treated the memorable ques-

tions at issue on both sides, and decide whether Colonel Hopkins has given to them the considera-tion which they merit. Lenox, Mass., June 29, 1896.

THE CONTEXT MUST BE NOTED. DISAPPOINTMENTS OF EARLY BELIEVERS IN NON-FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

To the Editor of The Traune. Sir: That Jesus is reported to have said He would "rise again the third day" is no proof whatever, as your correspondent, Mr. Crawford, seems to imply, that his physical body actually did so to imply, that his physical body actually did so rise. The passages referred to must be viewed in connection with others. Thus, Matthew xvi, 27, 28 and several other parts of the Gospel represent Christ as predicting His speedy second advent in glory, accompanied by His angels: "Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom." That Paul at the be-ginning of his ministry looked forward eagerly to this coming and that his belief in it was shared by his fellow-Christians we know very well. Throughout the New Testament Christ's promise is lovingly dwelt upon. Almost the last words of Revelation are "Surely I come quickly. Even so, come, Lord Jesus." What, then, must have been the disappointment of these early believers as time went on and the promise was not fulfilled! The question of the bodily resurrection cannot be separated from that of the bodily ascension, and the remarkable silence of all four Evangelists regarding the latter event was evidently noticed by

and the remarkable silence of all four Evangelists regarding the latter event was evidently noticed by certain transcribers, who accordingly added such passages as Mark xvi, 9-20, a portion of Luke xxiv, 51, 52, and John III, 13, which are now admitted by the great majority of Biblical scholars to be spurious. The last-mentioned is also, it will be observed, a contradiction of the Oid Testament stories of the translation of Enoch and Elijah (at least, as most readers understand them), just as Acts ix, 7, in the account of Paul's vision, is a very glaring contradiction of Acts xxii, 9.

It is always well to bear in mind that the first of the Gospels to be written was that of Mark. In it, accordingly, we find only the briefest mention of the Resurrection, eight verses in all, which tell of the visit of the two Marys and Salome to the tomb, the appearance of a single angel who speaks to them of Jesus, and the departure of the women in amazement and affright. "Neither said they anything to any man; for they were afraid." Here the Gospel ends, and it is easy to see how much may have been added to this simple narrative by subsequent writers.

To Mr. Campbell I would say that Matthew is the only Evangelist who speaks of a Roman guard being set to watch the sepulchre. The remaining narrators apparently knew nothing of this, though they agree with Matthew in most of the important points relating to the crueffixion. And I would add that the writer of John's Gospel alone speaks of the appearance to Thomas. Mr. Campbell's other remarks on the evidences afforded by the growth of Christianity, etc., have already been sufficiently answered by Colonel Hopkins. A. G. New-York, June 19, 1895.

THE FACTS MUST BE HELD FAST. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE THE KEY TO THE LIFE TO COME.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read the letter of Archibald Hopkins on the resurrection of Christ, and in so doing I have tried to read it with all the candor and fairness possible; at the same time, I cannot rid myself of the impression that he has written to bring out the views of other men, than from a andid and honest conviction of his position. The letter reads like one who knew his case was gone. for he entirely throws one side the best evidence we have, and his critical light must go out in the darkness before him.

If we take his position we certainly have but ttle light or hope left to us, and I do not believe hat the many millions of people who have built their hope of future life upon the life, teachings death and resurrection of Jesus Christ have done so in vain, and that the God in whom we trust will not fall to fulfil all of his promises to the letter, if we do the little part assigned to us. I have read

DESTITUTION ON THE SEA ISLANDS.

THE NEGROES CONDITION APPALLING AND THE NEED OF HELP IMPERATIVE.

took up the work of relief for the poor on the Sea Mather. It did not surprise me to see the desti-tution I found, for I knew when I left off the work last June that the crops of that year did not promise last June that the crops of that year did not promise enough to help the situation. No one but those in-timately acquainted with this section can form an idea of the true condition of the poor colored farmers. It is simply appailing that in this fabulously wealthy country so much misery can be crowded into so small an area. I have never seen the like, although my travels have been somewhat

The negro here to-day is just existing-no moreand there is the best kind of a chance that he will "die out" this summer unless help comes to tide him over until his crops mature. The local mer-chants have as yet made no advances this year, and, I undertsand, do not intend to; in fact, they say they are not in a condition to do anything. What does this mean? It means no crops for a great many of the people, and no crops for a greater suffering next year, and where will it all end? Who dare prophesy? The outlook is fearful and ought to be seriously considered by our most sober-minded rulers.

a spoonful of grits in the place and didn't know where the next mouthful was coming from. She was too ill to walk as ta- as Mrs. Mather's (four I promised to send provisions to her on my return to Matherton. Her crops are well worked, and all she needs is sustaining until July. My next stop was at the widow Frazier's, whose husband was brutally murdered last Fourth of My next stop was at the wildow Frazier's, whose husband was brutally murdered last Fourth of July. She and the whole of her family, with the exception of a sick daughter, were at work in the cornfield. She said, "We all went to bed hungry last night and ain't eaten anything this morning" (it was 9 o'clock), "but we's got to work or the grass will destroy the crops." I told her to send one of the children to Mrs. Mather's with a bag and I would see she had some grits or meal. I came from there in a roadcart and had not been in the Mather home half an hour before the poor boy was at the gates wet through with perspiration, eagerly waiting for his bag to be filled. He must have run all the way to be in so soon after me. Another man, "Jim" Robinson, with a houseful of sick children, whose sickness was caused through eating too freely of blackberries, begged for grits so they could get a change of diet to make them well. He told of a neighbor who had lost three children through sickness caused by hunger. This man brought a note of recommendation from a leading white physician of Beaufort. Another—but what is the use of this recapitulation of miseries? It is the same tale of privation, sickness, death, until it becomes weariness to the ears and a blighting sorrow to sympathetic minds.

Who will lay these facts before those who are able and willing to help? The men who go out to labor are wretchedly paid. Phosphate laborers are now paid 80 cents a day only—the old price was \$1—and farm hands 36 to 50 cents. This is bad enough, but it is not all. Stores at the mines charge these poor fellows 20 per cent advance on Beaufort town retail prices for everything they buy, and, unless the men patronize these stores, they get the "cold shoulder" from the bosses when they ask for work. This is the way the "man and brother" is being elevated by those here who say the friends in the North are making a pauper of him by helpfing him. His crime is poverty under a black covering, this is all, and it is the plain, unvarnished truth.

A COLORED MAN'S VIEW OF THE MALBY LAW

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Who of us that receives the benefit of th

act recently passed by our State Legislature, by which we now enjoy all the privileges and con-veniences of all the New-York hotels and other public places, is not sincerely grateful to our brother, Mr. Anderson, for the energetic efforts he has made in our behalf? We should not fail, also, to show our thanks to our generous Governor, and give him our support when the opportunity arrives for the kindly interest he has manifested in this question, and his unprejudiced mind, as evidenced by his acceptance and approval of the bill drawn

Although we have thus suddenly acquired a who have the opportunity of taking advantage of them conduct ourselves in a manner modest and unassuming, that we may gain the respect of those about us. The principal and, in fact, the only unsatisfactory characteristic of some of our young men is that they are prone to be arrogant and disagreeable before those who are antagonistic to this measure, whereas much pleasanter feeling would exist if they would show that they can behave in as gentlemanly a manner as those whe have in as gentlemanly a manner as those whe have heretofore reigned supreme at our principal hotels. We do not want to push ourselves to the front among them, but we do want recomition. Although we believe that the negro should have equal privileges with the white man in all respects and under all conditions, yet we should not make ourselves disagreeable by too great eagerness in availing ourselves of new opportunities.

We may probably be net supercillously during the initiative operations of the Malby act, but after that period is over, and our more favored brethran have become accustomed to our appearance at have become accustomed to our appearance at places hitherto exclusive, it will create no more places hitherto exclusive.

THE EXECUTION OF DR. BUCHANAN. HOW DO PHYSICIANS JUSTIFY THE PREMATURE TURNING OFF OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT?

Sir: In the act of hanging a man, how would be strike the public if the hangman or Sheriff were to have the culprit raised up from beneath, so as to loosen the noose, stopping the process of stran-gulation to see how near dead he was, and then letting him drop again? Suppose this horrid act done not once, but two or three times, after which he is allowed to hang till the Sheriff guerses he is dead. As nearly as possible this is what has been done at most of the electrical executions in this State.

At the killing of Dr. Buchanan on Monday the current was turned on at 1,740 volts; it was reduced to 400 volts; it was turned off; the victim was de clared not dead; the current was turned on and he was killed some more. Once before, at an execution, when the electricity had been turned on and off and on and off again, and the man had been removed from the chair, it was found he was not so dead as he should be. If I remember rightly, he was replaced in the chair and killed enough more to was replaced in the chair and killed chough more to keep him still till the doctors began cutting him up. That settled it, anyhow. At that time, as in the Buchanan case, some functionary issued to the public an explanation something like the Irishman's of the mud-turtle's walking around after his head was off—that he really was dead, but he didn't real-ize it; and that even if he wasn't, he suffered no nain.

was off—that he really was dead, but he didn't realize it; and that even if he wasn't, he suffered no pain.

In the case of Buchanan, Dr. Gibbs proclaims to the public to the same effect: "I think the cause of apparent partial failure of the first application"; "I believe Buchanan was unconscious"; "the evidence of life we found, however, rendered it necessary, in our opinion, to apply the current a second time"; "I am convinced it was absolutely painless."

So much "thinking" and "believing" and "opinion" is strongly suggestive of uncertainties that are deliberately brought into play—for what reason it is time the public began to inquire. Why was not the current of 1,749 volts continued, uninterrupted, during the entire period from the first turning of it on to the last shutting of it off? If there is some mechanical necessity for thus apparently "monkeying" with the deady agency, it should be explained. An electrical scientist in this city tells me there is certainly no such necessity. He thinks it likely that this way of killing the victim by jerks and degrees answers some desire among the medical men present for experiment and observation, similar to that which, in their profession generally, justifies vivisection. If there is no objection to killing a man in this fashion, why not hang a man by producing different stages of strangulation, tightening and loosening the noose?

Until the subject can be placed in the chair, and the full current turned into him, continuously and long enough to make sure of his death, Dr. Gibbs or some one will be kept explaining things that should not exist at all.

Schenectady, July 2, 1895.

WAS IT WITH A HUMAN BODY? AN INQUIRER WHO CANNOT FIND IN THE BIBLE

PROOFS OF OTHER THAN A SPIRITUAL BODY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read with interest most of the articles you published as to the nature of Christ's risen body.

Mr. Hopkins says he cannot believe in the resur-rection of Christ's human body because there is ask him, or any one else, where there is any proof of His risen human body, as I fail to find any in the Bible, which says: "And that which thou sowest thou sowest not that body which shall be," I Corinthians xv. 37: "So also is the resurrection of the dead, it is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption." I Corintnians xv. 42; "It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body." I Corinthians xv. 4; "Now I say, brethren, that fiesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God," I Corinthians xv. 50, "For Christ also hath once

flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingiom of God. I Corinthians xv. 50. "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened in the spirit," I Peter fil. 18; "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not teil whence it cometh and whither it goeth, so is every one that is born of the Spirit," st. John III. 8.

Can we deny such plain statements as these because Christ's body was not found in the tomb, or because the faith of Thomas was so weak that he would not believe in Christ's resurrection unless he could examine a flesh an. blood body with nail prints, which Christ apparently produced in a room with closed doors, for his special benefit (St. John xx. 25), or because Christ appeared to others of the disciples in visible bodies that they could not recognize except by the voice, and these again vanished out of sight? Now, do these statements prove the resurrection of Christ in the same disciplered human body in which He died on the cross, that should have been recognized at once, or do they indicate that He was raised in a spirit body which could not be seen by human eyes, and that therefore Christ assumed human forms merely as a sign to prove His resurrection, as St. John xx, 29-30, says. "Jesus saith unto him. Thomas, because thou hast seen me thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed, and many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples which are not written in this book."? Yonkers, N. Y., June 27, 1895. INQUIRER.

WOMEN AND THE COINAGE QUESTION. A CORRESPONDENT DEPLORES MISS ANTHONYS FLIPPANCY IN RELATION TO THE GREAT POLITICAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Susan B. Anthony, president of the Woman Suffrage Association of the United States, being in-terviewed recently on the subject of the coinage, said: "I don't care what kind of money we have, if

women only get their share of it." Now let it be seen that Miss Anthony is the recog-nized and fit head of an association of American women asking full political rights by reason of the equal or superior intelligence and patriotism of their sex; also that the coinage question is now the most conspicuous and important political question under discussion, and then compare the interview with the claims of the association. It is extremely doubtful if any way could be discovered to discredit the claim first stopped by a widow who called me into her and cause she represents more thoroughly than this house and beseeched me for aid. Said she hadn't which she adopted. If she were, honestly and earnestly, on the wrong side of the coinage question, it would not be a serious fault, since we all make

it would not be a serious fault, since we all make mistakes; or if, not knowing anything about it, she had said that she had not yet been able to give it sufficient study to reach an intelligent conclusion, she would not have discredited herself nor her cause. If she had flipped a cent and trusted the Fates to put her on the right side, she might have done her cause good service. But if she had taken a day, or a week, or longer to study it, and had solved it correctly, she would certainly have done herself credit and her cause a large service.

Instead, however, of doing any of these forgivable or creditable things, she says in substance, and about as plainly as English words can say it. I don't know anything about the most prominent and important political question of the day, and I don't care enough about it to take the least pains to inform mayself. All that I insist on is that women shall have half the money and equal political rights, because they are unusually intelligent and patriotic."

because they are unusually intelligent and patriotic."

Volumes could not say more. In fact, that holds several volumes in itself.

I believe in gradual and uitimately complete woman suffrage. Whenever there is presented sufficient evidence of fitness on the part of women to vote with an interest, patriotism and intelligence equal to or greater than that which is manifested by men, I shall be fully prepared to hurrah for woman suffrage. It is tolerably evident that that time is not now. How long it shall be delayed depends for the most part on the women who are asking and waiting to vote. Their leader has certainly not hastened it by her interview on the coinage question, and I venture to commend this question to the Woman Suffrage Association.

ALBERT C. HOPKINS.

Canton, S. D., June 22, 1885.

WHERE VEGETARIAN RECIPES MAY BE

HAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been reading a very interesting article in a recent issue of your paper on the sub-ject of vegetarianism, and I have wondered if you would allow me to say through your paper how pleased I shall be to send free to your readers recipes for preparing cheap, simple and nourishing vegetarian dishes, which will afford a welcome change to housewives and others these hot summer days, when so many turn from preparations of animal food.

Secretary of the Vegetarian Society.

Manchester, England, June 12, 1836.

MR. SMITH WAS NOT A CANDIDATE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune's sketch of Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, it is stated of him: "In the Baltimore Republican Convention of 1854 he was defeated for second place on the ticket by half a vote, and Andrew Johnson thus became President of the United States instead of Green Clay Smith."

On turning to the proceedings of that convention (page 239, Johnson's "National Conventions of 1856, 1860, and 1864."). I find that Mr. Smith's name it not mentioned at all: that Kentucky voted for General Lovell H. Rousseau, 21, and David Tod, of General Lovell H. Rousseau, 21, and David Tod, of General Lovell H. Rousseau, 21, and David Tod, of General Lovell H. Gousseau, 21, and David Tod, of General Lovell H. Rousseau, 21, and David Tod, of General Lovell F. Gor Andrew Johnson.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1856.

Gettysburg, Penn., July L 1895.

A TRICK OF CHICAGO HOTEL MEN. From The Chicago News. Some of the downtown hotels have hit upon a new scheme to give their hostleries an air of business and brisk prosperity. Things have not been going as nicely as might be desired for the last year and a half, and the registers have too often borne an air of blankness and vacancy that pained the eye and warped the pocketbook,

Of late, nowever, all this—in appearance at least

L. F. McKinney, Minister Pleniopentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Colombia, is at the St. James Hotel. Mr. McKinney arrived from Bogota Tues-

gonia.

And the horsemen went away murmuring things under their breath.

FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO COLOMBIA THINKS

IT WOULD BE MORE FEASIBLE TO COMPLETE

THAT THAN TO TRY TO BUILD

THE NICARAGUA.

day on the steamship Finance. He is accompanied by his wife. In the same party is J. L. Thorndike.

a prominent railroad man and constructor, who has been building railroads in Peru. Mr. McKinney has

suffered recently from South American fevers, and upon the advice of his physicians he is taking a

two months' vacation. Speaking last evening of affairs in South America, he said:

"The predominant question in South America just

now is the proposed Nicaragua Canal. I have been all over the ground and I have come to the conclusion that it would be much more feasible to complete

the Panama Canal than to attempt to build the new Nicaragua Canal. It is said that the Panama

Canal is a wreck and no good. That is all wrong.

I was all ove: it recently and I found 600 men at

sixteen miles of good canal already built, with

splendid embankments already overgrown with tropical vegetation, insuring sfability. That leaves

about twenty-four more miles to build. The depth, as sounded, is from twenty to twenty-four feet.

"To be sure, we could not simply take the canal without a word to the French capitalists that have

gone bankrupt in building it. But I think that it could be purchased very cheaply. It is useless to

talk authoritatively, as a commission is now down there looking over the ground and it has not made a

programme, I am told that the members intend to visit Panama this month to look over the work

that has been done. They may see it in another light after their researches.

"As for the Nicaraguan Canal itself, while I want

to see it built, I do not think it is feasible. I talked

with many naval men and eminent contractors, on

of whom I have since learned was a shareholder in

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

ASTOR-N. C. Love, J. O. Laughlin, Chicago: Charles H. Shubert, St. Louis; J. Skuis, Kansas City; C. E. Frizelle, Chicago; F. C. Warner, Delaware City; R. E.

Burdick, Cleveland; W. G. Thorn, Washington; J. L. Adams, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tenney, Provi

BRUNSWICK—Charles Morgan Johnson, Boston; W. T. Cobb, Rockia d; R. C. Gue, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Comes, Chicago; H. E. Teschinmacher, Boston; J. H. Craince, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett and family, New-Orleans; T. W. Graydon,

Cincinnati.

EVERETT—G. Daina, Milan, Italy; M. C. Henly, Richmond, Ind.; Dr. Paul Keefer, Boston; William Kiel, Butler, N. J.; F. P. Tomlenson, Hallfax, George Peatson, Hamilton, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hathey, Columbus,

Ohio; G. H. Hall, Connecticut; P. A. Prichard, Manning

ton, W. Va.; Mrs. F. Uhl, New-Jersey; J. J. Fitzmaurice A. Hardy, Philadelphia; J. N. Camp, Chicago; A. E. Stew-

Brown, Louisville; C. E. Henderson, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Garlan, San Francisco; W. H. Morrison, Boston; Henry Kahn, Indianapolis, the Rev. William

Walsh, St. Louis; Randelph Barton, Baltimore, GRAND UNION-E. H. Lounsbury, Coxsackie, N. Y.; John Lomas, Uxbridge, Mass.; George W. Hope, Meri-den, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Buren, Chicago; W. Miller, Bahamas; H. B. Dean, London, England; W. P. Twomley and family, Baltimore; G. M. McClellan, Nash-

Wille, M. N. Judge, Waterbury, Conn., Lieutenant A. G. Winterhalter, Mr. and Mrs. Winterhalter, Washington, W. L. Jones, Easton, C. S. Scoville, Torrington, Penn.; H. R. Sanderson, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Nauge-

tuck; A. H. Miller, Williamsport,
GHAND-H. J. Leighton, Syracuse; D. Eggleston,
Baldinsville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Paine, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mullin, Chlengo; Mr. and Mrs.

ton; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mullin, Cheengo, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thomas, Topeka, Kan.; Charles Heap, F. C. Heap, Rochdale, England; L. N. Mogg, Marcellies, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiesner, Lewiston, Me.; P. A. Underwood, Boston, Mrs. M. C. Sargent, Worsealer, HOFFMAN-M. M. English, British Columbia, J. F. English, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Carhari, Yonkers; J. T. Ryan, Fayetteville; W. T. Young, Sa-

vannah, W. K. Niver, Syracuse, William Sautter, Albany, B. Ruffin, Paris, L. R. Hartman, W. C. McGavock, Fort

ton, J. de Mersey, Washington; Thomas Nolan, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coffman, Georgetown, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carrington, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Starr, Chicago; H. H. Mudd, St. Louis; C. Hodg-

PARK AVENUE-Count and Countess G. di Villanne.

Washington; C. J. Loeb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wilson; T. Clarence R. Dix, Washington; Mrs. C. C.

Miller, Detroit; Charles Akers, E. Saunders, Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Savidge, Frank R. Savidge, Edgar Savidge, Orace Savidge, Mrs. A. T. Burke, B. C. Williams, Philadelphia; George S. Lewis, Frank M. Bradley, A. L. Pease,

Hartford; Edward R. Shaw, Bellport, L. I.; Richard V. Dewitt, A. G. Hammond, U. S. A.; Miss J. V. Ham

Grime, Albany; George Walter, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, Norwich; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vreeland, Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Russell, Balti-

more; W. B. Johnston, Boston; C. N. Grover, Philadel-phia; J. E. Cavanaugh, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. James S.

ST. JAMES-R. H. Nicholas, Cape Charles, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Macken, Baltimore; William Mulhauer, Ber-lin; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, Toronto; J. M. Bab-

cock, Louisville, Nr. and Mrs. N. J. Ellis, Alcany; Edward Fitzgerald, St. Louis; R. P. Wilkins, Baltimore; Mr.

Mrs. Franklin P. Clark, Albany; Earl Shepherd, St. John, N. B.; William St. Lawrence, Eugene Coleman, Pittsfield, Mass.; T. M. Edmunds, Poughkeepsie; Mansfield Merriman, Bethlehem, Penn.; Samuel Huttherson, Columbus, John A. Milligan, Portsmouth, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. M. E.

Walsh, St. Louis; Randolph Barton, Baltimore,

nee; W. F. Danbridge, Kentucky.

While it is not a part of the original

ork there, and beside I found from fourteen to